

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## MEDICINE AT MARSHALL: CARING FOR WEST VIRGINIANS

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 31, 1995*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, sometimes it is said that people do not appreciate what is in their own backyards. It then becomes even more important to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of the hard-working people of southern West Virginia. The case in point? Marshall's medical school in Huntington.

In the past 10 years, 42 percent of Marshall University School of Medicine graduates have entered primary care practice. This gives Marshall the distinction of having the second highest rate of primary care graduates in the Nation—which is at least 3 times the national average.

National recognition of this kind is impressive. But what it says is something even more important, both for Marshall and for West Virginia. Primary care—namely family practice, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics—is what West Virginia needs the most. And people at Marshall are deeply dedicated to providing it.

The medical school at Marshall has two goals: providing students a top-quality education and improving health and health care delivery in West Virginia. Besides providing excellent classroom instruction, a medical education at Marshall emphasizes work in clinical settings, far beyond what most medical schools offer.

Unlike what is found at most medical schools, the focus at Marshall is on situations common to generalists rather than narrow subspecialists dealing in highly technical areas. Dr. Bob Walker, the chairman of family and community health at Marshall, is dedicated to the community-integrated approach of Marshall's program. All students are required to spend at least 1 month in a rural practice, a requirement which often leads students to want to continue learning preparation in primary care in rural areas.

One of the choices available is the rural physicians associate program, in which selected third-year students are placed in rural clinics for up to 9 consecutive months. Other programs include the accelerated residency in family practice program at Marshall, which lets some medical students combine their fourth year of medical school and the first year of a family practice residency, and Marshall's fellowship program in rural family practice, which matches family physicians with nonprofit health agencies in rural communities.

The medical students are taught by dedicated physicians, who often teach on a volunteer basis. These professionals believe in what they do and are deeply committed to seeing that more students become primary care providers. With mentors like these, it is no wonder that Marshall students quickly catch the enthusiasm primary care providers have for their field.

Although one-quarter of all Americans live in rural areas, only 6 percent of medical school graduates go to rural areas to practice. At Marshall, people are well aware that it is the primary care provider who best serves the needs of a rural area. Marshall graduates leave the university having learned how to apply what they are learning in real-life situations. This is important to West Virginians. Those who study at Marshall are prepared to bring their skills to the people of southern West Virginia. This is an excellent example of the quality endeavors of people in our State who work every day to improve the quality of life for West Virginians. Marshall's medical school is training people to be doctors in West Virginia, and doing a very good job of it.

## SAVE THE HEADWATERS FOREST

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 31, 1995*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, for 117 years, family-operated Pacific Lumber Co. was a model corporation. As owners of the Headwaters Forest in Humboldt County, CA, Pacific Lumber's conservative logging practices left their forests healthy long after other timber companies had liquidated. Corporate raider, Charles Hurwitz, recognized Pacific Lumber Co. as an undervalued asset and with his friends Michael Milken and Ivan Boesky orchestrated a takeover of Pacific Lumber primarily through high interest, high risk, junk bonds. In the wake of the takeover, Hurwitz's United Savings Association of Texas failed, costing the taxpayers \$1.6 billion. It was the sixth largest savings and loan failure in U.S. history.

Hurwitz has been logging the Headwaters Forest at an unprecedented rate so that he can pay off his debts. He has tripled the logging of redwood, especially old growth and since 1986 has cut in excess of 40,000 acres of redwood and Douglas fir. The company has only 5,500 acres of virgin redwood and 5,000 acres of virgin Douglas fir left. However, Hurwitz's debts from various ventures are so massive that no amount of logging will help him balance his accounts. By logging at such a furious pace, Hurwitz has nearly exhausted the resources of the forest which will devastate the local timber industry and mean the loss of hundreds of jobs from the region.

Several court decisions have kept Hurwitz from logging even further. Still, Hurwitz has been logging previously restricted parts of the forest since March and has indicated that he will log the Headwaters Grove, home of the last stand of privately owned ancient redwoods in the world, in September. He has already violated State and Federal endangered species law and is clearly not afraid of punishment. Mr. Hurwitz needs to know that the taxpayers will not stand idly by and watch him break the law time after time, avoid his mas-

sive public debt and cut down an ancient grove of 2,000-year-old redwood trees. Unfortunately, it appears that Hurwitz will break the law once again, but this time he will also completely ruin one of nature's greatest treasures.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC] is investigating Hurwitz for his role in the 1988 savings and loan failure. If prosecuted, the FDIC on behalf of the taxpayers could force Hurwitz to pay back \$550 million, which ironically, conveniently, or justly approximates his price tag for the Headwaters Forest. A debt for nature swap is the best way for the taxpayers to recover their debt from Mr. Hurwitz and also save the Headwaters Forest from destruction.

If the public is interested in saving the Headwaters Forest redwoods from the chainsaws, then this debt for nature proposal is our best hope. Voters should let their Members of Congress know—and all concerned taxpayers should urge the FDIC to pursue aggressively its investigation of the failure of United Savings Association of Texas.

## OPM PRIVATIZATION: CONTRACTING OUT TRAINING

**HON. CARLISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 31, 1995*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] has become the proving ground for the administration's privatization efforts. The types of business organizations which OPM has utilized thus far to spin-off two of its major functions, training and investigations, have generated controversy because they do not fit the traditional mold of a private sector enterprise. But OPM's willingness to be innovative in an effort to ensure that agencies continue to receive quality services and that its separated employees have bona fide job opportunities is commendable.

Last month, the subcommittee held a hearing on the first of OPM's privatization initiatives—the proposed formation of an employee stock ownership plan [ESOP] to conduct background investigations needed for Federal employment. Several important issues were examined, including the viability of the new entity, the amount of savings to be realized, and whether a private firm could do better or more cost effective work.

Today, the subcommittee examines OPM's decision to transfer its nonresidential training activities to the USDA Graduate School, a non-appropriated fund instrumentality [NAFI]. The very same issues raised at the earlier hearing need to be addressed by the each of the witnesses.

Mr. Chairman, since you made known your belief that more than 50 percent of the services and activities of the Federal Government ought to be contracted out, privatization has become an issue dominating much of the time

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